

LABOR CLARION

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No. 8

Legal Sale of Beer To Be Made Possible Early in Next Month

The House of Representatives on Tuesday last adopted the conference report on the 3.2 per cent beer and wine bill without a record vote. The Senate had acted on the measure Monday, approving it by a vote of 43 to 36. On Wednesday the President approved the bill, at a little ceremony, amid general satisfaction.

Fifteen days must elapse after the signature of President Roosevelt is attached to the bill before it can become effective. It is expected now that April 6 or 7 will be the first sale day for the beverages.

Disappointment was generally expressed in California because of the failure of Congress to provide for legalization of wine of a greater alcoholic content than 3.2 per cent, as it is asserted that there is no such wine. Naturally fermented fruit juices are said to contain a minimum of 10 per cent alcohol. However, the fight for wine of a higher alcoholic content, to enable California producers to market their product, is expected to be continued, but its success is in doubt under present conditions.

Exaggerated stories as to the men to be employed by the breweries have resulted during the past two weeks in thousands of men flocking to the Labor Temple to register with the brewing trade organizations. The chances of employment of these men are slight, as before they can be employed the old employees and members of the different crafts must be taken care of.

Will Test Constitutionality

The "dry" leaders at Washington have announced their intention of bringing suit in some selected state to test the constitutionality of the beer act, and it is probable that steps will be taken to rush the litigation in the hope of bringing it before the Supreme Court at the earliest possible moment. Their plans are not being given much publicity, and nothing is known at this time as to where the suits will be initiated.

Although Senator Borah did not make a strenuous fight against the bill in Congress he indicated in his discussion of the measure that he had confidence the Supreme Court would declare the act invalid. Should this happen there is plenty of room for conjecture as to what course will be followed by the anti-prohibitionists.

No Obstacle in Twenty-three States

An I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington dated March 20 states that twenty-three states can sell beer, with no local statutory or constitutional obstacle, fifteen days after signature by the President, according to Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act.

The Labor Committee months ago began a study of state restrictions and has kept its survey up to the minute as states have changed their status through repealers or changes of statutes. The states which can at once sell beer are:

Arizona, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada,

New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, Wisconsin, Louisiana.

Of the remaining states twelve have statutory limitations which can be removed by state legislative action. In the remainder the restriction is constitutional and must be changed, if it is changed, by the varying methods of changing state constitutions.

But, the Labor Committee pointed out, the states in which beer can be sold after the fifteen-day interval bring it to a large majority of the American people. There is a growing confidence that the legalization of beer in twenty-three states will hasten its legalization in those states which have their own legislative or constitutional restrictions.

Matthew Woll's Comment

"We are delighted and enthused over the legalization of beer," said Chairman Matthew Woll, speaking for the committee following an executive session to consider further campaign plans. "We shall continue the fight until the eighteenth amendment is repealed, but meanwhile the first great step toward complete victory has been won. This action, for its effect on American psychology, for its partial restoration of a basic right and for its tremendous economic importance, is one that will bring a feeling of gratitude to most Americans—to the overwhelming body of our population, we believe.

"I should like to point out, in connection with this magnificent victory, that immediately after the election of November 8 our committee, on the basis of carefully assembled information, predicted with remarkable accuracy the outcome of the vote just taken. We were not a half dozen votes away from the actual result in the House and I think even closer in the Senate.

"More than that, we knew within ninety days of the time our work began, over two years ago, what the result would be, and we knew substantially the length of time that would be required. We have conducted an organized campaign in every district in the United States where a favorable result might be secured. We have not wasted energy in those districts where no favorable result could possibly be achieved.

Predicts Complete Repeal

"Just as we have judged the situation accurately and just as we have, by the same token, judged accurately the sentiment of our people, so now we offer the prediction that complete repeal will be successful and America will within a reasonable time have abandoned in joy the experiment it began under a misapprehension.

"Congratulations are due the senators and congressmen who voted for the beer bill. Some of them have stood by their convictions in spite of tremendous pressure from the highly organized 'dry' minority. The soundness of their action will soon be apparent in the results of the legal sale of real beer. These results will accrue in human happiness, in economic betterment and in revenue to a yawning treasury."

AUTHOR OF LABOR BOOKS DIES

Mrs. Helen Sumner Woodbury, sociologist and author of a number of books on labor subjects, died in New York last week of heart disease at the age of 57. Mrs. Woodbury was connected with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor from 1913 to 1918.

'Economy' Measure Is Signed by President With Little Protest

Congress has passed by a large majority President Roosevelt's economy bill, under which the federal government will reduce its cost of operation around \$525,000,000, and the measure was signed by the President on Monday last.

The new law authorizes the President to cut the wages and salaries of government employees 15 per cent. By this cut it is estimated the government will "save" \$125,000,000.

The bill also authorizes the President to make drastic reductions in the compensation, pension, and disability allowances of veterans. It is estimated that this "economy" will reduce government expenses about \$400,000,000.

Cost-of-Living Wages

In addition the measure contains the provision that the pay of government employees shall be determined by the cost of living as ascertained by the United States Department of Labor. This feature fixes by legislation a certain living standard for the employees of the government and then manacles them to that standard by preventing them from securing any of the benefits resulting from the tremendous increase in the comforts, conveniences, and luxuries of life made available by modern machine production.

Few Dissenting Votes

The "economy" bill, introduced as a part of President Roosevelt's program of rehabilitation, received comparatively little discussion in either house of Congress. In the Senate there were thirteen dissenting votes.

Passage of the economy bill brought an immediate plea from Louis A. Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, for the veterans to support the President.

Legion Commander's Attitude

The Legion had lobbied and propagandized strenuously throughout consideration of the bill. But Commander Johnson recalled the pledge of loyalty he had given the President on the day following the inauguration.

"The time to render that service has arrived," he said. "Congress has given to the President the authority to put into effect the economies the President believes necessary to restore the financial stability of our country."

POLICE SUED FOR CLUBBING OF IDLE

The Chicago Civil Liberties Committee will soon file suits against policemen alleged to have been involved in illegal and brutal raids on workers' protest meetings and inhuman treatment in jail of those arrested.

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS JUMP

Deposits in the postal savings system in New York in one day were \$858,798, as against \$157,791 withdrawals. The postal savings system is owned by the United States government and operated by the Post Office Department. Deposits throughout the country total nearly a billion dollars. The government pays 2 per cent interest and permits depositors to withdraw their funds in whole or in part at any time.

Absolute Authority Conferred on Hitler

Opening of the new Reichstag in Potsdam under the new Hitler regime on Tuesday last, with President Von Hindenburg taking the part of second fiddle, paying obeisance to the former crown prince and doing homage to the imperial German flag, marked the downfall of the German republic and the inauguration of a dictatorship more absolute than has been known in modern times.

With pomp and ceremony suggestive of the imperial regime, President Hindenburg addressed the audience and expressed "joy that the German people gave a constitutional majority to the government he constituted." He urged the new deputies to co-operate to the fullest with the cabinet.

Hitler Promises Unity

Hitler himself spoke bitterly of internal dissensions which again and again have led to the collapse of Germany, and he promised to restore "true unity to all Germany, all German states, all professions and all classes."

The news accounts state that most of the deputies appeared in Hitlerite uniforms, the Socialist members huddled together and thoroughly cowed. Eleven of their number were in jail. The communists were not represented, all of their eighty-one deputies being imprisoned.

No protest was even breathed as Goring, president of the Reichstag, "denounced the last fourteen years of shame and disgrace" and thanked Hitler as the man who "alone started the fight to restore German honor."

Persecution of Jews

Dispatches tell of the tightening of the dictator's grip on the country, the ruthless suppression of opposition and a senseless campaign against the Jews which already threatens international complications. Many United States citizens are reported to have been the victims of Nazi attacks, and the United States ambassador has been instructed to protest.

Apparently democracy is dead in Germany, and

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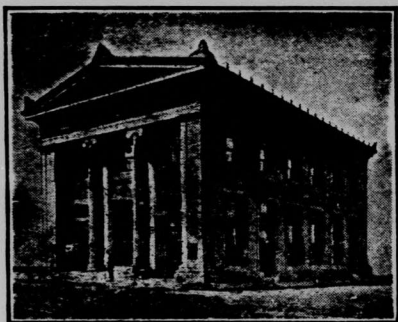
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the imperialists are once more in control, with waving of swords already in evidence and apprehension of new wars over revision of international boundaries.

So serious is the situation regarded in Europe that Premier MacDonald of Great Britain has visited Mussolini and Paris in an effort to organize concerted action to preserve peace. The outlook seems ominous.

DEATH OF LAURA GRACE SMITH

The Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor has suffered the loss of a greatly esteemed member of its staff in the person of Laura Grace Smith, secretary to Spencer Miller, Jr., executive secretary of the bureau, who died suddenly at her apartment in Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 22. Miss Smith had been a loyal and efficient member of the staff of the bureau for the past four years and had endeared herself to a host of the bureau's friends by her gracious courtesy and buoyant presence, says the "Workers' Education News."

OIL PRODUCTION HOLIDAY

A fifteen-day statewide holiday in the production of crude petroleum, with adequate protection for labor, was declared at a mass meeting of a group of independent oil producers, who met last week in the offices of the Oil Producers' Sales Agency of California, at Los Angeles, as being for the best interests of the people of the state.

WELFARE COMMISSION

A statement from the State Industrial Welfare Commission dated March 20 recounts the holding of hearings in Los Angeles and San Francisco recently for the purpose of "hearing testimony as to the cost of living for a self-dependent employed woman, so as to enable the commission to decide the proper cost of living as set forth in the law." It is announced that the next step is the holding of conferences of employers and employees, and wage boards in each industry, and thereafter the commission will set the minimum wage in each industry.

No date is announced for the hearings.

The work of the agents of the Division of Industrial Welfare during the month of February shows that complaints and investigations thereof numbered 99; plant inspections, investigations and calls, 949; back wages collected and paid to women and minors under the minimum wage law, \$2337.34.

The commission issued 255 licenses to "learners" during the month, authorizing their employment at less than the minimum wage of \$16 a week for specified periods, and "infirm" licenses, to women physically defective by age or otherwise, 54.

Miss Perkins' Order Cause of Uneasiness

According to an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington dated March 20, the division of the Department of Labor that last year set a record for deportations under Secretary of Labor Doak was abolished last week with one big sweep by Secretary Frances Perkins. Eighty-one persons lost their jobs, according to the first check-up.

The division now abolished was in charge of enforcement of the immigration act, and its cost was covered in section 24 of the immigration law, a lump sum having been fixed.

It is said that Secretary Perkins never was in sympathy with the deportation of aliens, and the more readily seized the opportunity to bring about the destruction of the force.

Aliens illegally in the United States, aliens charged with moral turpitude and all aliens charged with any offense under the immigration law came under jurisdiction of the division now wiped out. A natural result will be an immediate loosening of the supervision over aliens and a stoppage of the check-up on aliens illegally in the United States.

It is said the work at ports of entry will not be affected, but just what steps, if any, can now be taken or will be taken regarding aliens smuggled in is a matter causing some speculation in Washington.

The American Federation has gone on record for strict enforcement of the law and will, it is believed, look with disfavor upon the first important act of the new secretary.

TEACHERS OPPOSE HYSTERIA

"Hurried and hysterical cutting of school budgets" was denounced in a resolution passed in New York by more than 3500 junior high school teachers, representing New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. "As we see it," declared the resolution, "the grave danger of hurried and hysterical cutting of budgets is not to ourselves, but to the children whose future is the concern of every community and of the nation as a whole. Tax dollars should be saved by other means than the crippling of the boys and girls who constitute the future hope of all of us."

TIMBER PRICE FOR UNEMPLOYED

In sympathy with civic movements to assist in solving unemployment, Assistant Regional Forester T. D. Woodbury has instructed the supervisors of the eighteen national forests in California to reduce the price of cordwood and other minor forest products. In some localities men lacking regular employment have taken to pioneer activities with the woodsman's ax to secure a grubstake. This order makes it possible, when justified by circumstances, for forest supervisors to sell government timber to these unemployed at the minimum rates established by the chief forester.

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President Roosevelt Outlines 'New Deal'

"Looking Forward," the new book of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the publication of which has been awaited with much interest, made its appearance this week from the press of the John Day Company, New York. It deals with the theories and ideals of the President with reference to government, business and social and economic betterments, and gives an insight to the program which the new chief executive has laid out for himself, if the excerpts are a criterion.

With reference to the League of Nations the author says:

"If, today, I believed that the same or even similar factors entered into the argument (as in 1920) I would still favor America's entry into the League; and I would go so far as to seek to win over the overwhelming opposition which exists in this country today. But the League of Nations today is not the League of Nations conceived by Woodrow Wilson. It might have been had the United States joined."

Responsibility of Capital

"Certain requirements must be satisfied, in the main, by individuals who claim and hold control of the great industrial and financial combinations which dominate so large a part of our industrial life. They have undertaken to be not business men, but princes—princes of property. I am not prepared to say that the system which produces them is wrong. I am very clear that they must fearlessly and competently assume the responsibility which goes with power."

Equitable Distribution of Wealth

"Our task now is not discovery or exploitation of natural resources or necessarily of producing more goods. It is the soberer, less dramatic business of administering resources and plants already in hand, of seeking to re-establish foreign markets for our surplus production, of meeting the problem of under-consumption, or adjusting production to consumption, of distributing wealth and products more equitably, of adapting existing economic organization to the service of the people."

The author does not hold with those who advocate government ownership or operation of all utilities. But the "natural hydroelectric power resources belonging to the people should remain forever in their possession."

Insurance and Pensions

Those persons who have looked askance at the suggestion of unemployment insurance are commended to these utterances of Roosevelt on the subject. He says:

"We shall come to unemployment insurance in this country just as certainly as we have come to workmen's compensation for industrial injury, just as certainly as we are today in the midst of insuring against old-age want."

And with regard to old-age pensions he says: "Today there is no need for a long argument to prove that old-age security logically and inevi-

tably ties in with the whole problem of the unemployed and that something can actually be done about it."

Misuse of Bank Deposits

The author proposes that every effort be made to prevent the issue of securities "brought out merely for the purpose of enriching those who handle their sale to the public," and vendors of legitimate securities should be required to tell the uses to which the money is to be put.

He says: "We have witnessed not only the unrestrained use of bank deposits in speculation to the detriment of local credit, but we are also aware that this speculation was encouraged by the government itself. I propose that such speculation be discouraged and prevented."

He favors a balanced budget and taxation based on the principle of ability to pay. He favors graduated income, inheritance and profit taxes, and opposes taxes on food or clothing, thus indicating opposition to a sales tax.

Responsibility to Individual

Probably one of the most significant passages in the book is that in which he voices the new conception of the country's responsibility to the individual. "Every man has a right to life," he says, "and this means that he has also a right to make a comfortable living. He may by sloth or crime decline to exercise that right, but it must not be denied him. Our government, formal and informal, political and economic, owes to every man an avenue to possess himself of sufficient for his needs through his own work."

Revaluation of Dollar

"Whether it be an original cause, an accentuating cause, or an effect, the drastic change in the value of our monetary unit in terms of the commodities it will buy is a problem which we must meet straightforwardly. It is self-evident that we must either restore commodities to a level approximating their dollar value of several years ago or else that we must continue the destructive process of reducing, through defaults or through deliberate writing down, obligations assumed at a higher price level."

Changed Concept of Duty

"I have described the entire compass of my policy as a 'concert of interests'—north and south, east and west—agriculture, industry, commerce and finance. With this broad purpose in mind I have further described the spirit of my program as a 'new deal,' which is plain English for a changed concept of the duty and responsibility of government toward economic life."

MINIMUM WAGE GOES TO SENATE

The Labor and Industry Committee of the New York Senate has reported favorably the Wald minimum wage bill. Indications are that the upper house of the assembly will pass both this measure and the minimum wage bill introduced by Senator Dunnigan.

Opposition Shown to Temporary Job Plan

A bill authorizing the government to enlist the idle in the cities and put them to work in more than a thousand camps of 200 or more men each was introduced in the Senate on Tuesday last as the fifth of the Roosevelt emergency recommendations was received on Capitol Hill.

The President informed Congress he would submit later his ideas for "grants to states for relief work" and for a "broad public works labor creating program."

Will Receive Army Pay

Members of the "conservation corps" who will be selected from the centers of unemployment are to be paid \$30 a month, with food and housing.

Every section of the country will be included in the project and the announcement of the thousand or more camps is expected to show the national map dotted with the camp sites.

Despite an incipient revolt against the scheme in the House, congressional leaders assured the President he could go ahead with his plans, which he hopes to put into effect within two or three weeks.

Opposition of Labor

Chairman Connery of the House Labor Committee refused to introduce the administration bill on the ground representatives of organized labor opposed it. Speaker Rainey promptly announced he would ask Representative Byrns of Tennessee, the party leader, to introduce the legislation.

Senator Wagner Sponsors Bill

On the Senate side, Robinson of Arkansas—the Democratic leader—introduced the Roosevelt proposal in behalf of himself and Senator Wagner of New York.

R. Y. Stuart, chief forester, said the forest service has an assortment of data aimed to put the plan into effect quickly. He hopes to extend the program on a co-operative basis with the states and privately owned lands.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1933

Cost of Living "Bunk"

The cost of living in San Francisco is the lowest of any of the fourteen "key cities" of the country, according to a survey completed and released by the research department of the Chamber of Commerce, and it continues:

"The average cost for a white wage earner and moderate salaried family is about \$932 a year, based upon figures for December, 1932."

Let's analyze these figures and see what they mean. A family of man, wife and three children, say, would require at least \$50 a month for rent of house, light, heat, water. This for a "white" wage earner. Subtracted from the \$932, this would leave \$332 a year, \$27.80 a month, or \$6.95 a week to feed, clothe, furnish entertainment and recreation, pay the doctor, the dentist, and to provide a savings account to guard against the time when earning capacity has departed.

Now compare these figures with those submitted by Charles M. Wollenberg, San Francisco director of relief, which are probably based on actual necessities. On January 31, he says, there were 17,158 families receiving aid. There were 3.45 persons per family, and the food relief cost per family for the month was \$19.01. The daily cost for food for single men at the municipal kitchen was 4.8 cents and at the veterans' kitchen 5.4 cents. It will be noticed that the \$19.01 is for a smaller family than that mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

What is the object of broadcasting these "cost of living" figures to the world by the Chamber of Commerce? one may ask. And the answer probably is that they are intended as an inducement to industrial plants to locate where living is so cheap that wages may be based on a family cost of living of \$932.

They are, of course, not intended to induce workers to locate here, because even the Chamber of Commerce should have learned by this time that there are many thousands unemployed in San Francisco.

When will chambers of commerce awake to the fact that their prosperity depends not upon cheap labor, but upon general inauguration of wage scales which will provide a real "living wage" for workers—a wage that will provide a decent living, allowing purchase of the commodities which the members of the chambers of commerce manufacture or distribute, besides allowing a decent margin for savings and improvement of condition, for doctors' and dentists' bills, medicines, a reasonable sum for recreation and amusement and the possibility of making a modest preparation for old age and sickness?

If the efforts of the chambers of commerce and other similar organizations were directed toward

securing for the worker a decent wage instead of tearing down wages to the merest subsistence level they themselves would benefit to a larger extent even than the worker. There would be no necessity for spending millions for charity and the worker would become once more an independent and self-sustaining citizen.

Too Early for Criticism

The order of the new secretary of labor abolishing the division of her department in charge of deportation of aliens illegally in the country is looked upon with disfavor by labor. It is feared that there will be a loosening of the supervision over such aliens and with those charged with crime or moral turpitude.

A dispatch printed elsewhere says Miss Perkins never was in sympathy with the deportation of aliens. This may or may not be so, but, having taken an oath to administer the law, there is little likelihood that she will allow her likes or dislikes to interfere with her sworn duty. She has a reputation for doing her duty conscientiously.

It is more than likely that the stupidity displayed by the former administration in its enforcement of the law has caused a reaction against the immigration act. Following the suggestion of rabid "red" baiters, the activities of the department were directed, apparently, more in the hunting out of alleged radicals than in carrying out the spirit of the law. The many flagrant instances of injustice brought to public attention, in which families have been ruthlessly separated, the bread-winner being deported because of alleged communistic beliefs, have aroused intense indignation. Only recently a girl 12 years old was ordered deported because of some lack on the part of her parents of compliance with the red tape methods of the department; and it was only after practically the whole community protested that the order was rescinded. Last week a man was held for deportation who had been an employee of the government for years, because of membership in a radical organization which he had joined under the impression that it was a labor union. And there have been countless incidents in which aliens unacquainted with the language have been held at detention stations for months while their cases were "investigated," to be later released.

Possibly it is the purpose of Miss Perkins to give employees of her department something else to do than become the agents of terrified and hysterical "red baiters."

Spread-the-Work Plan Disappoints

In an article one of whose captions is "The share-the-work plan is a remedy which reduces the problem to one of curing the ill by making everybody half sick," Charles H. Watts, president of the Beneficial Industrial Loan Association, discusses a subject of great present interest in the "Illinois Journal of Commerce."

"Perhaps," he says, "I will not appear too presumptuous if I undertake to describe some phases of the present attack on the depression which I hold of special interest as they affect the 'forgotten man.' I think that I am safe in saying that American labor has, to a large extent, already taken its licking in this depression. The vast number of unemployed is testimony to that; the great number of those who are employed part time is further testimony, and widespread wage reductions are additional testimony. The courage with which American labor has faced the uncertainties of the difficult period of readjustment has won the admiration of the world. In my contact with the Johns and the Marys as they work bravely to carry on against obstacles I draw inspiration and renewed faith in the sanity of our people and in the stability of the American family and of the American system of government.

"With all the efforts to lighten the readjustment period and to hasten the return of better times I

am deeply in sympathy. Of course the obvious outstanding means of doing this is through the quickening of industry to increase employment. Until business shall have regained the necessary rhythm other measures have to be devised as provisional stimulants. Now I know that the spread-the-work movement is one such effort. As a temporary acceptable substitute for increased employment arising out of a real increase in demand it would parcel out available work as far as it will go. * * *

"Now I know that a cardinal principle of the spread-the-work movement is to exclude from further wage reduction, due to the shorter working schedules; those whose incomes are already at a minimum living level. I know that those are intended to contribute whose reduction in salary will mean that they may not be able to save out of their again reduced income but that their livelihood would not be in danger. The theory of the spread-the-work movement is that some of the money that is now saved by families still earning a surplus over their living needs will be paid to new workers, who will pay it out for their living expenses and thus keep it in circulation. From a knowledge of the elementary facts of the distribution of the worker's income, and from the position in which I happen to be able to observe the average family, I am regretfully forced to conclude that the spread-the-work movement will disappoint its advocates and will raise other serious problems that its sponsors appear to minimize.

"In normal times the workers of the country make up 20,000,000 families that teeter between the bare subsistence standard of living and a minimum comfort or comfort standard of living. The average annual income of 85 per cent of the population is less than \$2000 annually. The figures of the National Bureau of Economic Research show much less for average earnings for wage workers attached to various industries. Of the 20,000,000 families about 40 per cent normally have no surplus income above their creature needs. This would leave approximately 12,000,000 families that might have a surplus income which the spread-the-work movement undertakes to redistribute. But the surplus earnings relate to normal years, and the wage reductions of a depression have wiped out excess income over and above what families need for subsistence.

"The whole spread-the-work movement breaks down on this point. If spread-the-work means spread-the-income, as it apparently does, because one incentive for industrialists to adopt it is that it will not increase payrolls, then it means many families that are now working their way along just above the margin of bare subsistence will be reduced below a bare subsistence level. It will mean further drafts on the meager savings that these people have been able to hold on to from predepression days. Or it will mean that families now free from the need to call on public help will be forced to do so, and the part time employment that will be gained by those families that are now the care of welfare agencies will not release them entirely from that care because their earnings will still be insufficient.

"The question reduces itself down to one of public policy. Is it better for the local community and the state to take care of those who are now unemployed until such time as they can be gradually absorbed by increased industrial activity, or is it better to add to the partially self-supported and partially state-supported families another group of partially self-supported and partially state-aided families?"

MacDONALD IS SCOTCH

The M. P. who suggests that England wipe out her debt for nearly four and a half billion dollars to the United States with a payment of \$339,000,000 may be a Liberal, but nobody's going to accuse him of being a Prodigal.—Macon "Telegraph."

AN AMERICAN DICTATOR

By C. A. DERRY

As intimated in his inaugural address, President Roosevelt lost no time in putting into effect his views as to departing from constitutional processes in handling the grave situations confronting him.

Following his invocation of the war-time measure known as the trading-with-the-enemy act, the immediate closing of all banks, and the confirmation of that action by Congress, further powers were asked by the chief executive for the purpose of cutting down the expenditures of government in the sum of half a billion dollars by means of salary cuts and in reductions of the appropriations for veterans' pensions. This despite the fact that Congress itself had failed to pass legislation effectuating these economies. This tremendous power also has been granted. The President has asked further what amounts to a dictatorship of agriculture and complete supervision over the nation's transportation facilities. The country in its present mood seems disposed to grant these requests also.

The remarkable fact is that the people, aside from those directly affected, seem to acquiesce in the extraordinary and unique powers conferred on a President in times of peace.

* * *

With the opening of the banks last week there is no mistaking the fact that there is awakening a feeling of optimism on the part of the public that has been lacking since 1929. That this is due to the prompt and energetic action of the President, who seems to be endowed with tremendous assurance, there can be no doubt. With a President who knows what he wants to do and does it, the people seem prepared to go to the extreme in backing him up.

There seems to be a general belief that the chief executive will eventually lead the country out of the morass of economic distress from which all have suffered too long into a new era of prosperity, if he succeeds in maintaining the confidence of the people and of Congress.

* * *

It is possible, however, to pay too high a price for material prosperity. All sincere Americans will look with jealous eyes upon this innovation. It is almost unthinkable that the limited dictatorship already conferred upon the President should develop into a general dictatorship, such as some of the leading lights in industry, finance and culture seem to favor. But one bestowal of arbitrary power usually leads to another, and it is not a long step from the adoption of such measures as already have been sanctioned by Congress to such an alternative as was adopted by Great Britain in a recent crisis, when orders in council were substituted for parliamentary action. Neither is it a long step from dictatorship in financial affairs and in reorganization of governmental departments and bureaus to a dictatorship in industrial affairs.

We want no recurrence of the hysteria of war times, with their alien and sedition laws, the attacks on the rights of free speech and free assembly, and the hounding of citizens for the exercise of constitutional rights. The country is still suffering from the madness engendered under the spell of war fear.

* * *

Trade unionists, of all others, should be the last to fall in line with such a program. Take a look around at the various dictatorships now in effect—Stalin in Russia, Kemel in Turkey, Hitler in Germany, Boris in Bulgaria, Mussolini in Italy, and, right at our own doors, Machado in Cuba. What has been the plight of trade unionism in those countries? Recently the Labor Clarion printed a report on trade unions in Russia by a college professor who had made several visits to Russia, and she showed that the unions had degenerated into "a political, economic and physical adjunct

of the government," and that their object appeared to be "to lower wages, to lengthen the hours of labor and to establish strict discipline, with severe punishment for infraction of shop rules."

In Italy trade unions, as such, ceased to be from the inception of Fascist rule, and in Cuba the trade unionists have been outlawed under the rule of the dictator Machado. In Germany, under the new Hitler dispensation, the trade unions, with seven million members, face annihilation, and Hitler will attempt to create a substitute Fascist labor organization, according to latest accounts.

* * *

With their penchant for the adoption of fads, novelties and catch phrases, the American people seem to be obsessed at present with the fad for dictatorships of one kind or another. Congress gave to the chief executive powers which rightly belong to the legislative branch of government by authorizing him to reorganize the governmental departments and bureaus. It is quite likely that he will accomplish the task with more expedition than would Congress. But it is none the less contrary to the spirit of the Constitution which outlines the duties of the different branches of government.

* * *

And in our own state government a member of the Legislature proposes in a bill introduced a few days ago that a "state manager" shall be appointed at a salary of \$25,000 a year to "take over the functions of the finance director, controller, treasurer and other state officials." This Pooh-Bah would be elected by the Legislature, would be answerable only to that body, and would hold office only at its pleasure. What a choice plum this would be for the politicians to haggle over! One wonders to what school of thought we owe such ebullitions.

* * *

Ever since the close of the world war there has been a concerted attack on democratic forms of government—probably a reaction from the previous assaults on imperialism. Even staid old England, which has been declared to have the most democratic of governments, was affected by it. And in this country there have appeared from sources high in educational, cultural and professional life many suggestions for a dictatorship to supersede the "slow" processes of orderly government.

Labor, and especially organized labor, should be on its guard against these sinister influences. It is possible that mistakes may be made which may take generations to rectify. Dictatorships are an exotic growth which should not be allowed to take root in this country, even when they are "not a suspension of the functions of the legislative body, but rather a completion," as the "Chronicle" phrases it.

WORK MUST GO ON

There is no question about her receiving the cooperation of President Green and the American Federation of Labor in carrying on the work of the department, as the work must be carried on and the work of Miss Perkins should not be made to suffer because of any mistake made in her appointment by the President.—Wyoming "Labor Journal."

WHAT ONE SALESMAN DID

"Bill Smith, a salesman skilled and keen, Went out and sold a washing machine. The factory manager said, 'Good news, I'll now have a job for old John Lewes.' Old John was happy and worked with will; Then he went and paid his grocer's bill. The grocer was glad and said to his wife: 'You can go to the seaside for the time of your life.' Then the hotel keeper said, 'My last room is let.' He went and bought a new radio set. And all this happened, as we have seen, Because Bill Smith sold a washing machine."

—"Efficiency Magazine."

FROM LABOR VIEWPOINT

At least there were some members of Congress who refused to abdicate their legislative functions in favor of the executive branch. These latter-day John Hampdens were Senators Costigan, LaFollette, Shipstead, Carey, Dale and Nye.

A progressive member of the Massachusetts Legislature introduced a bill to permit depositors to elect trustees of savings banks. The measure received eighty-two affirmative votes, but was defeated.

Alexander F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, announced in a recent statement that the twenty-one standard railway unions intend to work vigorously for the early enactment by Congress of legislation for a joint contributory plan of retirement insurance for railroad employees.

Editorial comment, says the "Literary Digest," seems to be lining up behind minimum wage laws, and it quotes Governor Lehmann of New York to the effect that while a mandatory minimum wage law based on minimum standards of living has been declared unconstitutional by our highest courts, "the advisory form of minimum wage law as now used in Massachusetts has not been declared invalid." He thinks the Supreme Court might uphold a wage law based not on living standards but "on the minimum value of the services rendered."

The average number of children employed in factories in India in 1931 was 26,932, as against 37,972 in 1930, a reduction of 29 per cent. Nearly all the decrease was accounted for by a reduction of more than 8000 in the number employed in the jute mills of Bengal. Child labor is now employed in only twenty-one of the ninety-three mills. The reduction is mainly ascribed to the fact that adult labor is regarded as being "more economical and less troublesome," according to the International Labour Office. In view of present conditions in America it is probable there is a good suggestion in this for our industrialists.

Almost from the inception of this government there has been a struggle between the legislative and executive departments for the maintenance of the powers, duties and prerogatives allotted to each. Congress, as the direct representatives of the people, usually has been successful in controlling difficult situations because of its control of the purse-strings. But under the "new deal" it seems to be in order to "pass the buck" to the President, by enacting the principle, as one publicist has put it, and allowing the executive to work out the details. And by the way, have you noticed the sophistical arguments of the local press intended to prove that in no sense do these great powers conferred on the President constitute a "dictatorship"?

Two bills, one providing for the five-day week and six-hour day, and one for the five-day week only, were passed by the Assembly last Monday, according to advices from Sacramento. The first of these, introduced by Assemblyman McMurray of San Francisco, and sponsored on the floor by Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney, also of San Francisco, embodies the recommendations of the State Unemployment Commission, provides for the five-day week and six-hour day, and applies to all public works, state, county and municipal, for a period of the present unemployment emergency. The other measure, introduced by Assemblyman Michael Burns of Eureka, provides for a five-day week for state employees. Both bills were sent to the Senate.

Compton Dairy Lunch Joins Wage-Cutters

The Local Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Workers and Beverage Dispensers has just issued circulars and quarter cards advising organized labor and its friends of the unfriendly attitude of the Compton dairy lunch chain toward their employees. "They are taking advantage of the large unemployment situation in our industry, and have, while negotiations were pending with the operators in regards to wage adjustment, materially reduced the scale of wages paid to all culinary employees in their establishments, and refuse to bring wages up to the same level paid by other institutions of similar character in this city," says the circular, which continues:

Make Third Cut in Wages

"Because of that fact they have created an atmosphere of dissatisfaction and unrest amongst the other operators, and the several attempts recently made by the other operators to get still another reduction in wages, on top of those previously granted on two occasions, are directly traceable to the disregard of this chain for the established wage scales in the union dairy lunches of this city.

"At the present time there is no house-card of the Culinary Workers on display in any of the Compton houses, and we urge you to place the inclosed quarter card in a conspicuous place in your headquarters and advise your membership to withhold their patronage from Compton's until such time as he sees fit to play ball with the culinary unions.

"When patronizing restaurants, look for the union house-card!"

The circulars and cards bear the signature of Hugo Ernst, as secretary of the Joint Board.

Compton's Attitude Regretted

The dispute between the culinary workers and Compton's will be generally regretted by members of the unions. These places, being conveniently located down town, have for years received a generous patronage from union men and women because of the fact that they displayed prominently the house card of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees. To members of the printing crafts particularly it will work a great inconvenience, as the Compton lunch on Kearney street is in close proximity to two of the city's daily newspapers. Members of these crafts naturally, will co-operate with the culinary crafts in their struggle to maintain their already lowered wages.

PROGRAM OF FEDERATION

As outlined recently by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, the program includes the 30-hour week, to be won by economic or legislative action, unemployment insurance, old age pension laws, widows' pension laws, improved workmen's compensation acts, minimum wage legislation for women and minors permitted to work under child labor laws, more adequate factory inspection legislation and amended child labor laws.

FROM CHILLS TO GRILLS

The class had been instructed to write an essay on winter. One child's attempt read as follows: "In winter it is very cold. Many old people die in winter, and many birds also go to a warmer climate."—"Tit-Bits."

Otto Rastorfer P. J. Barchi Gus Corvi
UNION FLORIST
 Funeral Work and Decorations
 a Specialty
 3017 SIXTEENTH STREET
 Telephone Market 3285 Near Mission Street

MUSICIANS' ANNUAL BALL

The date of the annual ball of Musicians' Union No. 6 is April 21. "The largest orchestra ever assembled," consisting of 100 musicians, will furnish the music, and the general admission is 50 cents. The Civic Auditorium has been engaged, and a score of famous leaders will alternate in directing the orchestra. This was a popular stunt at last year's ball and will no doubt be equally enjoyable this year. "Bigger and Better" is the slogan adopted by the committee in charge.

GARMENTS FOR THE NEEDY

Thousands of new garments for the needy people of San Francisco are being made through the co-operation of local welfare agencies with the American Red Cross, according to Samuel Knight, chairman of the San Francisco Chapter of the Red Cross, which is an agency of the Community Chest.

Arbitrary Scales Established In Long Beach Rehabilitation

With adoption of a daily wage scale ranging from \$3.20 to \$8, the Long Beach rehabilitation committee announced that registration of workers would begin at reconstruction headquarters. Several thousand county residents will be employed, with Long Beach labor favored.

Charles S. Henderson, co-ordinator of rehabilitation and former city manager, said the following daily wage scale will be in effect:

Common laborers, \$3.20; experienced building trades laborers, \$4; carpenters, \$6; bricklayers, \$8; plumbers, \$6; electricians, \$6.30; hodcarriers, \$5; lathers, \$6; painters, \$6; sheet metal workers, \$7; roofers, \$6; tile-setters, \$8; plasterers, \$7; cement finishers, \$6.

Henderson announced a policy of "spreading" work as much as possible would be pursued. On overtime, the regular wage scale will be effective.

MOVIE OPERATORS WIN

Showing that union labor goes forward even under the most adverse conditions, the announcement by Clyde Eckles, business agent of Motion Picture Operators Local No. 252, that union operators went on duty last night at the New Roseville and Del Paso theaters, that the Liberty Theater had been removed from the unfair list, and that a settlement with a total of four local theaters is expected soon, will be welcome news to local trades unionism.

The winning of the long fight for American standards of living and working conditions came at a time when co-operation between the "bosses" and men was imperative for the survival of the industry along lines of greatest common good to the community.

Victory, which crowned the efforts of the Motion Picture Operators, was effected with intelligence and diplomacy, showing that trades unionism is capable of dealing fairly with all concerned even in the face of bad economic conditions.—Sacramento Valley "Union Labor Bulletin."

How Labor Pays for Cost of Depression

Statisticians rejoice to find that while wages for workers in 1236 plants were given pay cuts of 11.1 per cent, salaries of big executives were cut 14.9 per cent, thinking salaries got the worst of it.

But they didn't. Even a 15 per cent slash from a \$10,000 salary leaves \$8500. The average wage of the workers is \$1340, and when the average cut of 11.1 per cent is taken from that miserable beginning it leaves the still more miserable sum total of \$1192 to suffice for a year!

Results of figures gathered by the United States Labor Department and the National Industrial Conference Board from 1236 plants show that the 11.1 per cent cut has been applied to 1,573,665 employees, while 825,893 were fired from those plants. So—

The lost wages per year of those fired total \$1,106,696,620, while the slash of 11.1 per cent from those at work totals \$210,871,110, while the total wage loss inflicted by this group of plants comes to the grand and staggering total loss to these workers of \$1,317,567,730.

If the loss were to be figured on today's actual wage instead of the average wage of all United States workers as found by the last census, the workers in these plants would be shown to have still less left. For the Conference Board reports the present average wage in manufacturing as \$16.21 per week, against \$28.53 in 1929, a drop of roughly \$12 per week.

The only hopeful note in the two reports is that wage cuts are slowing up. There are fewer new ones coming along. Drastic reduction in number of cuts was found in the last six months. Bosses and bankers call this end of "deflation." Another way to say it is that they have squeezed out of the workers about all there is.

These figures indicate the extent to which labor is paying the bill for the depression. Senate investigation evidence shows bankers profited by it and largely were responsible for it—the big bankers of Wall street.

CULINARY WORKERS' CAMPAIGN

International Secretary-Treasurer Bob Hesketh of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, through members of the general executive board, who are located in various parts of the country, announces that the union's big spring nation-wide organization campaign has started out bright and cheerfully. The campaign will last until May 31. Despite recent banking disturbances, the campaign is already successful and will bring in several thousand new members.

FULL STOMACH AIDS HONESTY

Many a man thinks that it is his goodness that keeps him from crime when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Do not mistake potatoes for principles.—Thomas Carlyle.

YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed
 Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Truth About Barter Told by Participant

By CARL HOLDERMAN

The barter movement, recently injected into the Philadelphia relief situation, is being hailed as a panacea for the present serious economic situation. Its advocates are enthusiastically proclaiming to the unemployed that here, at last, is something that will put them back at work and be the means of providing the necessities of life for all.

What does the barter movement hope to accomplish? Can it prevent its product from coming into competition with the present markets? Can a system be perfected whereby the evaluation of such labor will maintain present wage standards? Or is it simply another method to transfer the burden of responsibility for relief from the rich?

There are three definite and weighty accusations to be laid against barter systems as such, in even their best forms.

Undoes Work of Unions

First, they operate so as to destroy labor standards and conditions built up painfully and often through much strife, by organized labor. This charge cannot be dismissed with the declaration that union labor and its standards cannot be considered in times of stress because it is a privileged class with benefits of its actions accruing only to itself.

Wage, hour, and working standards, when established by organized labor, benefit unorganized labor as well. They spread their influence throughout the entire community. When organized labor's standards fall by the board through barter or any other means, the effects are similarly distributed to unorganized labor and to community.

Great stress is laid on the fact that the work provided for its members, under a barter plan, will not compete with cash-paid labor and, therefore, will not destroy existing standards. Let me read from advertisements appearing in the columns of one of Philadelphia's dailies under date of February 24, 1933. One says:

"Will give home and board to a respectable white man in exchange for services on a small farm. Apply—Southampton, Bucks County, Pa."

And another:

"Will give a home to a young white girl in exchange for household services. — Osage Avenue."

Displacement of Wage Earners

Investigation shows that in many of these cases women were formerly employed at a wage. The barter system, however, provides an opportunity to secure this service at no cost beyond a bare

pittance. Imagine, if you can, the plight of the young woman who accepts such a position.

She is given food and shelter, but beyond that she must either depend upon the generosity of others in giving her cast-off clothing or must find another source of income to clothe herself. And what must she do for the cosmetics, and recreation which every normal young woman craves?

We must believe also that this particular young woman will never become ill and need doctor services, medicines and so forth, because no provision is made for the same. These are the circumstances which provide our moral delinquents, gold diggers and other types whose existence is considered detrimental to society.

One of the largest real estate firms in Northeast Philadelphia has already stated that they expect to renovate their houses by barter. Will this be considered non-competitive by the carpenter, the plumber, the painter and others normally engaged at these tasks?

Must Not Discuss Causes

The second grave charge against barter is that it tends to quiet the worker, remove any incentive to learn the causes for his plight and prevent him from exercising his constitution-given right of protesting against his plight and demanding a permanent, fundamental abolition of its causes.

This is done, of course, under the guise of provisions against "politics in the organization." All controversial subjects are barred on the ground that barter is only a form of temporary relief and legislative action must be looked to for more permanent remedies.

On this issue, several of us severed our connections with the barter movement, believing, as we do, that the unemployed are being misled by having false hopes held out to them.

Discredited by Labor Unions

Philadelphia labor already has recognized the evils of the barter system and warned its membership against it. Organizations that have condemned the barter system officially are the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and the Upholstery Weavers' Union.

Labor charges, and without pulling its punch in any manner, that the shushing of politics in barter organizations, in fact, the very existence of barter organizations, is traceable to the desire of the wealthy and those who control our legislatures, be they city, state or national legislatures, to avoid assuming the burden of unemployment relief and the necessity of disturbing the present economic system sufficiently to prevent unemployment.

The more barter organizations established, the less the need, the less the demand for increased taxes to provide the millions of dollars necessary to provide adequate relief. The more barter used, the less the demand for unemployment insurance, old age pensions and shortening of working hours.

Notice, I say, the demand is lessened, not the need. While it is admitted, some actual made

Filene Remains Loyal To Wage Convictions

Edward A. Filene, leading Boston merchant, who has been a strong advocate of high wages, has not changed his mind, he says, despite the fact that the big Filene department store has recently cut wages and salaries.

In a public statement Filene revealed that there had been a controversy within the company on the question of reducing pay. Declaring that he still believed wage reductions intensify the depression and that the best hope of recovery lies in maintenances of wages, he said:

"While I am the largest individual stockholder, I do not control the policies of the company. . . . It seems to be enacting on a smaller stage a controversy which is waging throughout our country, and in which every citizen is vitally interested.

"I shall, of course, continue to fight, both within and without our business, for those business policies which seek first to increase the mass buying power and to enable business to make more profits through the distribution of more things. Of course I do not expect to remain in a minority; for it seems to me that every other plan for business revival has been tried and failed and that it cannot be long now before business will look upon wage reduction as prolonging and intensifying business depression."

work may be found and made available to the unemployed, it would be necessary, for barter to really be effective, for barter organizations to take over and operate entire industries.

The last charge against barter might be considered a summation of all its evils. Its very existence is a contradiction of our boasted machine civilization. It is a return to medievalism and an invitation for the return of all the other evils of medievalism we once congratulated ourselves we had left behind in the Dark Ages.—"Hosiery Worker."

St. Peter—How did you get here? Citizen—Flu!—"Everybody's."

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed

for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at
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Main Office and Works
2140 FOLSOM STREET
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The shortest cut
to real savings
Buy everything at



1041 MARKET STREET

RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Last week announcement was made in this column of the serious illness of Al O. Cooley, a pensioner, but before word reached the membership death had overtaken him. For some years Mr. Cooley had been retired and had been living in Hayward on a small ranch. Death was caused by lockjaw, the result of having stepped on a rusty nail, although for some time Mr. Cooley had been in poor health. He passed away in an Oakland hospital Friday, March 17. Deceased was 63 years of age, and was a native of Texas. Among those surviving is the widow, Emily Cooley. The funeral was held Monday, March 20, in Hayward, the remains being cremated.

Word of the death in Los Angeles of William A. Rossetti, 60, well known in San Francisco newspaper circles, was received here this week. Mr. Rossetti for many years was foreman of the San Francisco "Call," and in 1916 went to New York to serve as mechanical superintendent of all Hearst newspapers, in which capacity he served until 1928. He retired several years ago and has resided in Los Angeles since 1931. Deceased was a native of Nevada, and is survived by his widow, four brothers and two sisters.

Sympathies are extended to Harry H. Gray, printer well known locally and throughout the West and now residing in Oakland, whose father passed away in that city at the age of 76 years.

Announcement is made by the officers of the Progressive Club that a meeting of that organization will be held in the Labor Temple on Sunday, April 2, and all members of the Union are cordially invited to attend.

In receivership proceedings in connection with the Washington, D. C., "Post," a recommendation was made that the newspaper be sold. According to press reports, tentative offers of \$1,000,000 were made for its purchase, one from William Randolph Hearst and the other from Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, wife of the former publisher.

Secretary Michelson wishes to announce that new rate cards for collection of dues and assessments are now ready and chairmen of chapels may procure them from his office.

When making purchases of any products demand goods with the union label placed thereon. Make a special effort in this direction during April, the month designated by the American Federation of Labor as Label Month, and thereby acquire the habit of buying union label goods always.

The biennial report of the State Board of Prison

Directors, recently released, was found to have been produced in the printing office of San Quentin Penitentiary. It is a book of 160 pages and contains many illustrations. The type is all set by hand, according to reports. A protest has been registered with state authorities for the carrying on of such work in the prison shop.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Don Boone, of the Louisiana Boones, was recently a patient at Letterman Hospital, where he underwent an operation. Don is now back in the composing room with more of the old vinegar than before, which leads us to believe that the operation was successful.

Frank Hutchinson, day ad foreman, has been confined to his home suffering from a severe illness. He is expected back ere these notes appear.

We feel sure that the following will not be printed in any of the esteemed journals of the southland: "The only time real estate moves in the metropolitan area of Los Angeles is when the earth quakes." Credit to Selig Olcovich.

Over in Marvelous Marin, near San Anselmo or in that vicinity, one may see a certain gent doing considerable exercising. And one may inquire of Van Schaick, the dry climate machinist, the whys and wherefors of his exercising. And he will reply: "Boy, when they complete the G. G. bridge us commuters will be independent—if we miss the last boat we walk, and I'm preparing."

A bunch of the boys were whooping it up and out of the whooping J. A. W. McDermott gets a bath. We also learn from grapevine sources that J. A. W. will be en route for Hollywood, where he will engage in Tarzan pictures.

Last Sunday's union meeting saw a good turnout of chapel members and a number of the boys from this office took part in discussions coming before the meeting.

DOES THE "OPEN SHOP" DO THIS?

Stockton Typographical Union has a dozen or more pensioners living here who receive monthly from Indianapolis headquarters a check for an amount sufficient to care for them in their declining years. Isn't that much nicer than being thrown onto public charity rolls in later years? "Open shop" printers on a low wage, long-hour schedule have no hope of being taken care of when their earning capacity is gone but must take what they are given and try to feel grateful. Yes, there are lots of things in favor of being organized for a common cause and no one can deny the benefit of organized labor to any community. Publicity seekers and favor-curriers like to attack labor, but they're a small minority when brought to light. Public opinion has proved this too often to be denied.—Stockton "Union."

UNFAIR ROMA BAKERY

Products of the unfair Roma bakery are distributed largely through the "Sunshine" chain stores, it was reported to the Labor Council last week. However, not all of these chain stores handle these products. Members of local unions and their friends are advised that the Roma bakery is on the "We Don't Patronize List," and they can be of assistance to the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union and allied crafts by bearing this in mind.

Phone HEMlock 3760

Henry's Dairy Lunch

FOOD OF QUALITY

3036 Sixteenth Street

San Francisco

HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

There was a 60 per cent attendance at the March meeting. Much business was transacted and a free and open discussion took place on all questions.

A proposition to include in the election to office of president that officer's election as delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council was adopted by vote of 47 in favor to 9 against.

In presenting the report of the executive committee President Christie made an interesting talk on matters pertaining to chapel reports.

President Christie and C. Friberg were placed in nomination for president and also for delegate to the I. T. U. convention. In view of the fact that sending a delegate to the convention would necessitate an assessment, in addition to the 1 per cent arbitration and also the I. T. U. defense fund assessment of 1 per cent, with no apparent indications of the business depression having as yet touched bottom, and an upward trend nowhere in sight, President Christie announced he would withdraw as nominee for delegate, provided his opponent, C. Friberg, would agree to do likewise. The latter readily agreed to the proposal made by the president, which was unanimously indorsed.

All indications point to a majority of the members being in favor of postponing the 1933 convention. Its postponement would mean more in dollars and cents than would any probable or prospective legislation to the I. T. U. in September, 1933.

The following are the nominees for local officers: President, Harold I. Christie and C. Friberg; vice-president, Leroy Bennetts and Arthur Berliner; secretary-treasurer, Alfred F. O'Neil and Edward W. Hoertkorn; executive committee (two to be elected), J. Stocker, M. Michelson, D. B. Williams, D. Del Carlo, R. Roebeling, R. Gaskill, P. Lutz and O. Benson; delegates to Labor Council (two to be elected), J. Stocker, R. Roebeling and F. R. Raubinger; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, H. Taylor, C. Friberg and C. D. ("Chic") Allen; delegate to Label Section, H. Taylor and R. Hudelson; auditing committee (three to be elected), W. Johns, H. Shulsen, N. Spang and H. Hudelson.

The election will be held at union meeting hall, by Australian ballot, at regular union meeting on the third Sunday in April.

Munroe Roberts, secretary-treasurer M. T. D. U., while en route to New York City, visited Cincinnati, Ohio. He endeavored to have a special meeting of the Cincinnati Mailers' Union called for March 17, but failed in the attempt. There are now seven "outlaw" locals—Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, D. C., Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Detroit, the latter not having paid per capita to the M. T. D. U. for about a year. Since the M. T. D. U. officers filed their ancillary bill of complaint against the I. T. U. the "outlaws" have captured three locals of the enemy, the M. T. D. U. officers, namely, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Detroit. The so-called "outlaw" line still holds firmly. The first three "outlaw" locals, according to priority, are Boston, Chicago and San Francisco.

Munroe Roberts was on his way to New York City to attend the "M. T. D. U. executive council meeting," for which the working mailers of the M. T. D. U. will "pay the freight." This is an age-old "racket," to call an executive council meeting in New York City each spring—in March, usually—so, it has been said, that the officers can put in their expenses to attend the New York Mailers' Union testimonial dinner, held usually at the Hotel Astor, and is an evening dress affair. Nothing like being in style.

By calling for the union label on your purchases you create a demand for union workers.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets

MEMBER OF

and

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

PROGRESSIVE CLUB MEETING

All members of the I. T. U. are invited to attend

LABOR TEMPLE

Sixteenth and Capp Streets

Meeting will be called at 1:30 in the afternoon

Sunday, April 2, 1933

D. N. Bonnington, Vice-Pres.

H. J. Benz, Secy.

DAWN OF A NEW DAY

By WILLIAM A. NICKSON

The civilized world, by which is meant the majority who believe in social justice and equity, is awaiting the results of the drastic measures inaugurated by Franklin D. Roosevelt and his advisers. The spirit of good will is ever present. Each has his day in court and his theories are analyzed. But let special interests beware! The day is passing when the official nose will be elevated when the independent business man and worker call for relief from the intolerable conditions which have prevailed during the last four years.

This is no time for recriminations. Reconstruction is the order of the day. The people have spoken and given the mandate to the present administration. The Democratic party is on trial. The eternal question is, Shall the people rule, or must they be at the mercy of a close corporation of money lenders and international bankers, whose fetish is gold?

This country is not going to the "demnition bow-wows," notwithstanding the efforts of certain people in high life, by methods of high finance during the world war and up to the debacle of October, 1929, to reduce the average citizen to the status of a peasant and peon.

Organized labor has reason to be proud of the part taken by its members as a whole. The will to live and to enjoy the bounties of nature as the result of their labor is the factor which demands the attention of statesmen. Too long have the citizens been at the mercy of designing politicians, but "sweet are the uses of adversity."

Education of the worker, who in the last analysis is the real consumer, will bring the real and lasting prosperity which will not be menaced by the bogey of threatened depression. Can we not see that when an established clique controls the medium of exchange the rest of the country is the loser? Money is the life blood of the land and must circulate. Long ago President Jackson went into action with the money powers and did not come off second best. Consult your histories.

The overcoming of this depression is the real war to save this nation for democracy. Organized labor stands as a bulwark for real conservatism. When its precepts are absorbed by the masses there will be fewer misguided workers who obey the commands of certain large industrialists, whose only object is to become multimillionaires.

APRIL LABEL CAMPAIGN

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is greatly pleased over the number of labor organizations that have announced they will take an active part in the annual Union Label Trades Campaign, which is to be held during April under the direction of the department.

THOSE FUNNY DANES

Denmark is a queer country. She depends heavily on her foreign trade, and since most of her customers are half broke she is having hard times. Some 200,000 persons in the little country are unemployed.

Danish employers tried to cut wages 20 per cent. The workers wouldn't agree. The Employers' Association combined to lock out 100,000 workers in certain industries—and then the government went into action. Premier Theodore Stauning (Socialist) has called for a law forbidding lockouts for a year, and the minister of education has proposed to take up part of the slack by adding another year to the period of compulsory schooling.

"A lockout in times like these would be madness," declares the premier.

A strange country, Denmark. With sand for a soil and fogs for the chief staple of climate, it ex-

ports farm produce by shiploads. The only people who cannot read and write in that country are the feeble-minded. Crime is rare to a degree that would be called downright immoral in some American cities. Until the depression, at least, there was virtually no pauperism. And when lockouts are threatened as a means of beating down wages the government says "No!"

It is just barely possible that if we tried real hard we might learn something from Denmark. —"Labor."

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following deaths of members of local unions have been reported since last week: John McBrearty, a member of Photo Engravers' Union No. 8 for the last 30 years, passed away March 17; Charles E. Toepke, Musicians' Union No. 6, March 15; Thomas Gibney, Granite Cutters' Union, March 18; Theodore Wenschel, Bakers' Union No. 24, March 18; Morris Locke, National Association of Letter Carriers, March 18; Gottfried Munz, Bakers' Union No. 24, March 20.

MOSES K. DYKAAR KILLED

Moses W. Dykaar, noted sculptor, who made busts of Samuel Gompers, General Pershing and other well known persons, was killed under a subway train in New York on March 10. He was 48 years old. He was born in Russia and came to this country seventeen years ago after studying in France. Dykaar's bust of Gompers was presented to the famous labor leader by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1924.

SUPPORTS MINIMUM WAGE

Announcing its support of the "humanitarian law of California, the minimum wage scale for women," without modification, the board of directors of the Independent Laundry, said to be one of the largest in northern California, has forwarded a letter to the State Industrial Welfare Commission which says in part:

"We believe that the highest possible standard of wages in a community the greater the purchasing power of the average individual; hence a more prosperous upswing in the business cycle. Now, while it has been necessary in practically every industry, owing to present economic conditions, to resort to some form of overhead reduction, nevertheless there have been numerous instances where unreasonable wage cutting has acted like a double-edged sword. It has brought in its wake outrageous price-cutting that has wrecked many an industry.

"Wage cutting alone can not solve the deplorable conditions confronting the entire country at the present hour. The unsolved problem of the consumption and distribution of life's necessities, keeping pace with the ogre of past mass overproduction, is a disease that can never be remedied by further curtailing the purchasing resources of the masses.

"Unless we are willing that our girls and women be forced, as in many instances in years past, to work under sweatshop conditions, let us in the name of humanity stand behind and support without modifications that humanitarian law of California, the minimum wage scale for women."

The letter is signed by the secretary of the organization, H. F. McMahon.

UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone Market 6000
1148 HARRISON STREET
VISITORS WELCOME

We Wash Everything With Ivory Soap

NEW COAST SENATOR

Ten years ago Homer T. Bone, a young Farmer-Labor member of the House of the Washington State Legislature, challenged the mighty power trust, then the most influential force in the politics of the Northwest, says "Labor."

Bone came from Tacoma, which owned its power plant. He thought the Tacoma plant should have authority to sell "juice" outside the city limits; he believed the farmers should be permitted to organize power districts, so they might purchase "juice" wholesale and retail it to themselves; he had other ideas on the power question.

The battle Bone started in the lower house of the legislature has been raging ever since, and day and night Bone has been in the center of it. He has won some skirmishes and lost others. The trust has spent millions to defeat him. On one occasion it stopped the street cars in his home town for hours in order to deprive him of a nomination for Congress.

By using the initiative Bone succeeded in putting over the Grange district power law and secured other important legislative concessions.

The struggle so endeared him to the people of Washington that they sent him to the Senate last fall by a larger majority than they gave Franklin D. Roosevelt and, as he was starting for the capital a few days ago, he received word that the legislature had passed and the governor had signed the bill he began pushing ten years ago.

It permits municipally owned power plants to extend their sales outside the city limits, and has a home rule amendment, drafted by Bone, permitting the people of any municipality by popular vote to decide just how they wish to handle the power issue.

When Governor Clarence D. Martin signed this measure he sent the following telegram to Senator Bone:

"Bone power bill just signed. Permit me to congratulate you on success of your ten-year fight to place this important legislation in the statutes of Washington. I am glad of my small part in facilitating its enactment. Good luck."

Now the advocates of public ownership propose a constitutional amendment which will permit Washington to set up a state super-power system. If they get that over it will probably sound the death knell of privately owned power plants in the Northwest.

SOWING DRAGON'S TEETH

"For there is not any Hitlerite program; there are only Hitlerite aspirations, of which the first is to put Germany back physically and morally into the situation obtaining in 1914. Therefore, the Versailles treaty must disappear. The financial clauses have already been nullified, the military clauses are now under discussion, and the territorial clauses will be attacked in their turn. They will begin with the Polish Corridor, then they will demand Eupen and Malmedy from our Belgian friends. We have not forgotten Hindenburg's words, 'Whatever has been German should again become so.' And we know what Hitler said himself. 'Our chief enemy is France.'—Paris "Intransegeant."

LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN
of the International Association of Machinists
when having work done on your car

Auto Mechanics' Union

Phone Market 0170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of March 17, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Chauffeurs—J. Silberstein, L. Carter, vice D. Schwartz and G. W. Doyle; Photo Engravers—Henry Ursin, vice Harold Curtis. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Boss the Tailor, stating that he carries union-made clothing at his new shop, 624 Market street. From the Independent Laundry, protesting against the reduction of the minimum wage for women. From the Local Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Workers, informing members and friends of organized labor of the unfair attitude of Compton Dairy Lunch chain toward their employees.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cleaners and Dyers' Union, requesting the Council to place the Thomas-Alec-Taco Corporation on the "We Don't Patronize List." From the San Francisco Real Estate Board, requesting the Council to indorse a resolution urging a uniform reduction in assessed valuation on land and improvements.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From International Shoe Workers' Union, with reference to "Buy American," and especially shoes made in America by members of organized labor.

Referred to Machinists' Union No. 68—From Marin Dairy Milk Company, stating they were heartily in favor of the Council's views relative to giving local contractors the preference.

Resolutions—From Metal Trades Council, urging the United States government to build up its navy so that it will be adequate to protect the nation's interests at all times, and that a fair proportion of the ships be built and the work be allocated to the navy yards and shipyards located in the Pacific Coast states. On motion the request contained in the communication was concurred in.

Communication from the David Scannell Club

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Co-Op Manufacturing Company
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Embassy Theater, Market near Seventh
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

requesting the support and indorsement of Charter Amendment No. 2, to be voted on April 11, 1933. On motion the amendment was indorsed.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the Culinary Unions and the Koffee Kup, the matter was laid over for one week to enable the parties in interest to discuss their differences, and possibly come to a definite adjustment. Laundry Workers No. 26 appeared before your committee and stated that the Perfection Laundry has adjusted its differences with the union. All other pending applications against curtain laundries will be kept in committee until an investigation can be made. In the matter of controversy between the Auto Mechanics' Union and the Langendorf Baking Company, the representatives of the union explained to the committee the result of their conference with Mr. Foley of the Master Bakers' Association and expressed the opinion that their organization might not be willing to accept the proposed adjustment arrived at by said conference, but your committee could not change or modify the proposal for adjustment of the controversy under existing conditions. Report concurred in.

Trustees of the Hall Association—Submitted an annual report of receipts and expenditures for year ending December, 1932, which was read and on motion placed on file.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Stated that persons living in the neighborhood of Twenty-ninth and Mission can be accommodated by union clerks in that vicinity. Cleaners and Dyers—Reported a war on by operators, reducing prices, which operate against union members. Theatrical Federation—Are still conducting a campaign against the unfair Embassy Theater; are meeting with success. West Coast Theaters are in bankruptcy and in a deplorable condition financially. Stage Employees—Have received a court order cutting wages affecting men working at the Fox West Coast Theaters. Culinary Workers—Some employers are demanding of workers a rebate on their wages; will confer with labor commissioner on the matter; are conducting a campaign against the Compton restaurants; request all to look for house card. Bakery Drivers—Are carrying on a successful campaign against unfair bakeries; Rainbow Stores are handling the output of a non-union bakery known as the Roma Bakery; requested the unions to ring up Mr. Beck, Sutter 3143, and request him to discontinue purchasing the Roma Bakery product. Machinists' Lodge No. 68—Reported that McClintock-Marshall Company, contractor for Golden Gate Bridge, is attempting to hire laborers for 20 cents per hour; Iron Trades Council through a committee waited on the bridge directors to have specifications lived up to.

New Business—Moved to instruct the secretary to communicate with the bridge directors protesting against the employment of non-residents fabricating materials by McClintock-Marshall Company; motion carried.

Receipts, \$544; expenses, \$254.45.

Council adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; and also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

PHIL BENEDETTI The Florist

2980 16th Street, Below Mission

HEmlock 7400
MARket 9562

San Francisco

William W. Hansen Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin President
Geo. I. Asmussen Secretary

UNITED UNDERTAKERS

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1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
New Funeral Home and Chapel
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Bridge Contractors Under Investigation

Charges that the contracting firm of Barrett & Hilp is underpaying laborers on the San Francisco approach to the Golden Gate bridge are under investigation by the State Labor Commission, according to announcement from Frank C. MacDonald, labor commissioner.

It is alleged that the firm is paying \$4 a day, whereas workers are entitled to \$5.50 a day.

Violators May Be Penalized

Arthur L. Johnson attorney for the commission, declared that alleged underpayment was brought to the commission's attention by an anonymous telephone call.

"A precursory examination disclosed six instances in which laborers were paid \$4 a day instead of the legal wage of \$5.50," he said.

Johnson declared that the commission, if charges are substantiated, has power to collect the difference and assess a penalty of \$10 a day for each violation.

Taken Up by Council

Business Agent James E. Rickets of the Building Trades Council reported to that body last week that a sub-contractor on the bridge was paying laborers \$4 a day, and he succeeded in having them paid \$5.50 a day, which is the scale adopted by the bridge directors. He said the State Board of Harbor Commissioners will specify in the new contracts that the scale adopted by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors will be enforced.

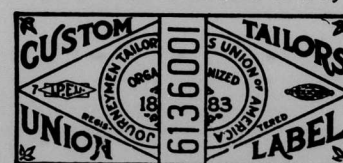
At last week's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council a delegate reported that the contractors for the Golden Gate bridge were attempting to hire laborers for 20 cents an hour, and that other specifications of the contract relative to non-resident labor were being evaded. The matter is being investigated by the Labor Council.

UNDERPAID TEACHERS

Education pays everybody but the educators.—St. Thomas (Ontario) "Times-Journal."

FINE UNION-TAILORED CLOTHES

At a Price You Like to Pay



FAIR
ALWAYS

BOSS

624 Market Street

UNION
TAILOR

Buy American

AND DON'T OVERLOOK ASKING
FOR THE UNION LABEL ON ALL
YOUR PURCHASES. WE ARE
ALWAYS GLAD TO USE IT AND
WE TRY TO MERIT YOUR CON-
FIDENCE AND DESERVE YOUR
PATRONAGE

Walter N. Brunt Press

Printing and Badges

111 Seventh Street

Phone Market 7070

'Buy Union' Campaign To Commence April 1

San Francisco Trades Union Promotional League, anticipating the formal opening in April of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor's national "Buy Union" campaign, is sponsoring a local campaign to promote purchase of union-made merchandise and the employment of union workers.

Under the motto, "Buy American, but with the Union Label; Employ American, but with a Union Card," it calls on organized workers to spend union-made earnings for union-made products and union service.

The Promotional League, realizing the crisis through which President Roosevelt and Congress are groping, desires, by directing the white heat of publicity on the situation, to help organized labor help itself. It contends the remedy lies in demanding the union label, shop card and working button not only during April but during every month of the year.

Surely, says the League, the grave situation through which the nation has just passed, with banks closed, millions idle and panic gripping many, is enough to convince anyone it is time for a "new deal." And, with President Roosevelt leading the way, most certainly organized labor can and must help to restore normal business conditions. These conditions, as President William Green of the A. F. of L. points out, will return only with good wages and shorter hours. Never will prosperity come back by continuing the policy of cutting wages and cheapening goods.

The union label, shop card and working button indicate the highest ideals of good sportsmanship in industry. They signify that the fair employer believes in playing the game of life on the square, whereas the unfair employer, like all other cheats, never hesitates to take unfair and, in many cases, inhuman advantage.

April, to be sure, is the official "Buy Union, Employ Union" month, so declared by the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., but the Trades Union Promotional League urges every union man and woman to "Buy Union, Employ Union" at any and all times.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE Official Minutes of Meeting Held March 15, 1933

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, March 15, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m. and on roll call the following were noted absent: J. C. Willis and B. A. Brundage. Minutes of the previous meeting, held March 1, were approved as read.

Credentials: From the San Francisco Building Trades Council, for P. J. McGuire as a fraternal delegate; from Carpenters' Union No. 22 for Charles Marks and Claude N. Butts. Credentials were accepted and Delegates P. J. McGuire and Charles Marks, being present, were seated.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From Secretary-Treasurer Manning, Union Label Trades Department, stating he is forwarding 4000 pieces of literature for the April Union Label Campaign. From Boss, the Tailor, new location, 624 Market street, stating he is going to do his bit to make the April campaign a success, but that he uses the Journeymen Tailors' union label twelve months in the year; posted. From the David Scannell Club, Inc., soliciting support for Charter Amendment No. 2 at the April 11 election; filed.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Stated he had been busy in

issuing the quarter cards, labor paper advertising, signs in both temples and other literature from Union Label Trades Department. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union reported that restaurants in general have been hit hard by the unemployment conditions and requests you to patronize only those that display their union house cards. Typographical Union No. 21 voted two to one to assess themselves 1 per cent of their wages for unemployment relief. Garment Workers' Union No. 131, starting to work at the new factory of Eloesser, Heynemann Company, but orders were scarce; look for label. Molders' Union stated work is slow; remind you that the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves, made in the Bay district, are union-made, also the Western Stove Company of Los Angeles is a union shop; are strong for Assembly Bill No. 408, which is for restricting prison-made merchandise. Carpet Mechanics' Union says it is fair. Carpenters' Union No. 22 delegate stated he was new and would have more to say at later meetings. Pressmen's and Bookbinders' Unions reported work about the same. Building Trades Council Delegate McGuire gave quite a resume of working conditions about the city, as follows: Presidio, not satisfactory; federal building, in Civic Center, very satisfactory up to now; Golden Gate bridge, satisfactory up to now; that the Marian Realty Company and Frank Doelger Company were building by piecework under strictly non-union conditions. Cracker Bakers and Packers' Auxiliary were working about five days per week. Janitors' Union again reported that the Embassy Theater, 1125 Market street, is not union, but that the Strand Theater, 1129 Market street, is 100 per cent union. Typographical Union, reporting for the newspaper work, stated that the bank holiday affected quite a bit. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union stated work not so good. Grocery Clerks want you to remember that the large chain stores are unfair to them; look for their union button. Millmen's Union stated work was very slack; may pick up when the beer question is settled. Ladies' Auxiliary will co-operate in the April Campaign for the Union Label.

Agitation Committee: Full report read on action for the April Campaign; same concurred in. On

the matter of showing pictures every month a motion was made and carried that pictures be shown one month, hold a bunco game the next month, and a social gathering the next month, and this program to rotate.

Trustees: Report laid over from last meeting read and concurred in. Discussion in manner of submitting report. Secretary-treasurer instructed to make list of the financial standing of all unions affiliated as to per capita tax being paid and the amount they owe.

New Business: Moved and seconded to send letter to Secretary Scharrenberg of California State Federation of Labor stating the League is for A. B. No. 408, on prison-made merchandise. Carried.

Good and Welfare: Delegate McGuire stated that the Best Foods Company is still on the unfair list.

Receipts, \$33.37; bills paid, \$93.52.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m. to meet again April 5. At the adjournment of this meeting moving pictures will be shown.

"Buy American with the union label, employ American with a union card."

Fraternal submitted.

W. G. DESEPTÉ, Secretary.

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.

Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone LAkeside 1248
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone MIssion 5744

Printing Orders For APRIL

—the month designated by the American Federation of Labor to direct particular attention to the Union Label, Card and Button.



Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL

APRIL UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN

**NOW IS THE TIME
TO BOOST THE**

UNION LABEL, SHOP CARD and WORKING BUTTON

AND

PLAN YOUR APRIL SHOPPING

FOR

UNION MADE GOODS AND UNION SERVICES

Campaign Directed By

**San Francisco Trades Union Promotional League and Label Section
of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.**

Safety for Traffic Sought by Teamsters

At the last session of the California State Federation of Labor, held in Modesto, a resolution was submitted by James Marshall, president of Teamsters' Union No. 70 of Oakland, asking the Federation to oppose the truck trailers on public highways hauling in excess of one ton of freight, says the "East Bay Labor Journal."

Investigation reveals that many accidents have been caused by overloaded trailers, in most cases the swaying of the trailers driving the small automobile pleasure driver off the highway and causing serious accident. Again, drivers of the trucks with trailers work sixteen and eighteen hours a day, seldom having enough rest on their long distance hauling to insure the safety of others on the highways.

The teamsters' unions of the bay district are opposed to the trailers on public highways and will endeavor to have proper regulation legislation adopted. They ask that you write your assemblymen and senators and request them to vote in favor of eliminating the trailers from the public highways. Any help along this line will be appreciated by the teamsters' union.

FOR QUAKE-PROOF BUILDINGS

Possibility that steps may be taken at the present session of the Legislature to obtain passage of laws to compel the construction of quake-proof buildings is intimated in a statement issued by Colonel Carlos W. Huntington, state registrar of contractors, from Sacramento. Drastic steps to halt the invasion of the Los Angeles quake-stricken area by an army of crooked and irresponsible and incompetent contractors during the re-

construction periods were also ordered by Colonel Huntington, who is also director of the department of professional and vocational standards in Governor Rolph's cabinet.

INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The collapse of the banking system will result in a large increase in the number of unemployed, which already totals around 12,700,000, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his monthly statement on unemployment based on official reports from affiliated organizations.

WHY DAD FEELS SAFE

Father—Fancy a big boy like you being afraid to sleep in the dark. Five-Year Old—It's all very well for you; you've got mother to look after you. —Boston "Transcript."

John T. Thorpe of Machinists Reports Scales Are Maintained

Returning from an executive council meeting in Washington, D. C., Vice-President John T. Thorpe of the International Association of Machinists was a brief visitor in Seattle early this week, speaking to the members of the machinists union on Monday night and the auto mechanics on Tuesday evening, says the Washington State "Labor News."

While his general news from other points might have been better, he declared the state of organization to be in very good shape, very few men having left the ranks, and wage scales being very well maintained in most localities.

Hope was also held out for improved conditions under the new administration, which Thorpe was privileged to see inducted into office while in Washington early this month.

Thorpe is on his way to his home in San Francisco, and is stopping en route at various points, where the organization has local unions.

Utilities Companies' Rates and Salaries

A slash of \$3,238,000 in the rates of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and a total reduction of \$9,140,000 in the rates of all California utilities are contemplated by the State Railroad Commission, if the Legislature does not equalize utility taxes upward approximately \$6,000,000.

This plan was revealed at a Senate committee investigation of utility rates and taxes in the State Building in San Francisco.

Relief for Consumers

The Railroad Commission disclosed that it is considering emergency relief for utility consumers that would cut rates to a yield of 6½ per cent on the companies' rate bases.

Clyde L. Seavey, president of the commission, in effect rebuked the Legislature for not raising taxes on utilities.

He said that if the commission took emergency action to cut utility rates it might become involved in long litigation, whereas the Legislature could speedily give the public relief by taxing the corporations on an equality with the average taxpayer.

Urges Slash in Salaries

Seavey urged that salaries of utility officials in the higher brackets be reduced.

Witnesses were questioned on the effects of the proposed \$6,000,000-a-year increase in utility taxes. Seavey indicated he believed tax equalization was preferable to a fight over reduced rates. The Senate committee is composed of Bradford S. Crittenden, chairman; Charles Deuel and Nelson Edwards.

Buy union-made goods. Put union men to work.

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COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value \$64,171,686.00) on books at.....	\$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,135,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$500,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Cash.....	21,507,228.09
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

*The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932
were as follows:*

Income.....	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes.....	906,735.60
Net Profits.....	\$6,657,845.06

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

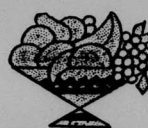
MISSION BRANCH
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH
WEST PORTAL BRANCH

Mission and 21st Streets
Clement Street and 7th Ave.
Haight and Belvedere Streets
West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

**Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board
of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded
Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.**

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET